

BOROUGH OF



BARNSELEY.

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of Barnsley

IN 1896,

SUBMITTED TO THE TOWN COUNCIL

BY

Michl. Thos. Sadler, B.A. & M.D.,

LOND.,

Medical Officer of Health,

FEBRUARY 11th, 1897.

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REPORT.



To the Town Council of the Borough of Barnsley.

Gentlemen,

The year ending with December 31st, 1896, was distinguished on the whole by a moderate temperature; the last and first quarters were comparatively mild with rather less than the average number of frosty days; what hot weather there was came mainly in May, June, and July. The rainfall was about an inch and a half below the average for the preceeding 25 years, and unequally distributed over the year, having been deficient during the first five months and in July, whilst from August 21st to the end of October, rain fell nearly every day.

The most important result of this meteorological condition was that the temperature of the subsoil was much lower in the autumn months than in 1895 and 1893, only reaching 56° at a depth of 4 feet on 59 days between June 1st and August 28th, instead of 85 as in 1895, with the effect of a considerable diminution of the usual autumnal epidemic of Diarrhœa, and a corresponding diminution of the amount of Typhoid Fever which usually follows on a prevalence of Diarrhœa. Other Diseases were not however perceptibly affected by the weather; Scarlet Fever was prevalent throughout the year, though with nothing like the fatality of 10 or 12 years ago; Measles continued common until the end of April; Whooping Cough was very fatal until May or

June; Influenza was not altogether absent, deaths being recorded from it in January, February, October and November; whilst Bronchitis and similar diseases were most fatal in February, March, November and December.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 823, from which have to be deducted 47 in the Beckett Hospital and Workhouse Infirmary amongst patients from other districts, and 17 in the Kendray Hospital amongst patients from Barnsley have to be added, making 793 amongst our own inhabitants, being 154 fewer than in 1895.

The population has however continued to increase rapidly, 294 new houses having been built and certified for occupation during the year, or nearly 100 more than in any previous twelvemonths.

It is calculated that about 70 more however were unoccupied at the end of the year than at Christmas, 1895, which will make the increase in occupied houses 224, and in population at 5 per house, 1120, which added to last year's estimate will give us a population of 40,640 at the present time.

As, however, it is usual to take the estimated population at the middle of the year as a basis for sanitary statistics, and as up to July 1st, only 157 houses had been certified, and about the usual number were supposed to be empty, the increase in occupied houses for that time would be 157, and in population 610, making 40,130 as an average number for the year 1896.

On this basis our death-rate was 19·76 per thousand persons living, the lowest I have had to report since 1877, save in the exceptional year 1895, when it was 15·98.

The Births registered were 1402, or at the rate of 34·93 per thousand on the same population, rather lower than the average for Barnsley during the ten previous years, but so much higher than that for the West Riding for 1895 as to indicate that the population has not been over-estimated.

Of the deaths 259 or 32·66 per cent. were amongst infants, being at the rate of 184·73 per thousand births registered, both these proportions being lower than in 1895, but somewhat above the average for the previous ten years.

Amongst children under 5 there were 405 deaths, or 51·07 per cent. of the whole. This again is an improvement upon 1895, but above the average for preceeding years.

The deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, including as is now usual Membranous Croup under Diphtheria, were 154 in number, or at the rate of 3·837 per thousand persons living (or not including Croup 147, or 3·663 per thousand), or about the average for the last ten years.

Of these, 21 were from Scarlet Fever, 8 from Diphtheria, 7 from Membranous Croup, 19 from Measles, 48 from Whooping Cough, 7 from Typhoid or Enteric Fever, and 41 from Diarrhœa.

Of these 154 deaths, 132 or 85·71 per cent. were amongst children under 5 years of age.

It is towards diminishing the number of cases of this class of diseases that the chief efforts of Sanitary Authorities have to be directed, and therefore the most important object of my report is to give an account of what has been done in this matter.

To begin with those diseases dealt with by the Infectious Disease Notification Act. During the year 492 notifications were received, or 10 more than in 1895.

Only one of these referred to Small-pox. The patient was a lad of 18 who had never been vaccinated, but was employed to paint the outside of a Small-pox Hospital, about 20 miles from Barnsley, in which there was a single patient. He began this work on the 13th of April, fell ill on the 24th, broke out in the eruption on the 26th, and was brought home by rail on the 27th. Fortunately a medical man was sent for the same day who recognised the nature of the disease, and the patient was at once removed to the Kendray Hospital, and all the family vaccinated.

The case was a somewhat severe one, but the patient recovered and no one else in Barnsley took the complaint.

Scarlet Fever continued prevalent throughout the year, with a slight abatement in March, and a decided increase in October.

In all, 326 cases were notified, of which 134 were children under 5 years of age.

Each case was visited, and the teachers of any school attended by children from the house, warned against admitting them until danger of infection was over, and the house had been disinfected. Where, as was usually the case, there was risk of others being infected, removal to the Kendray Hospital was advised with more or less urgency, in proportion to the apparent danger. In 168 cases, or 51 per cent. of the whole, the patient was actually removed.

The cases were mostly of a mild type, the mortality being about 7·38 per cent. on the number reported. There were, however, amongst the mild cases, many who suffered during convalescence from congestion of the kidneys and other complications.

No doubt many cases escaped recognition altogether, several did not come under medical care until they had reached the peeling stage, and two were reported to me by an anonymous letter, who had never had any medical attendance at all, in consequence of which notices were issued pointing out that householders, as well as medical men in attendance, were bound by law to notify cases of Infectious Diseases in their families.

Diphtheria was notified in 45 cases.

There is no reason to suppose that in any of them the bacteriological test was applied, and as 31, or 68 per cent. were over 5 years of age, and 23, or 51 per cent. over 15, whereas according to Dr. Thorne Thorne and other authorities, the greatest number of cases occur between 2 and 5 years, or more widely stated, between 3 and 12, it is

probable that some at least were not true Diphtheria. The mortality too, though high (18·2 per cent. of the cases notified) is not equal to that usual in Diphtheria, which is over 26 per cent.

In 15, or one-third of the cases, there was no child in the house attending school, and in only 6 were there any discoverable sanitary defects, in 3 there was Scarlet Fever in the house, and in 3 the patient had only just arrived from some other sanitary district.

The same enquiries were made and precautions taken in cases of Diphtheria as in those of Scarlet Fever, except that for want of room in the Kendray Hospital, we were not able to isolate cases there. It is to be hoped that in the near future we shall be in a position to admit Diphtheria as well as Scarlet Fever cases, especially as the most hopeful treatment for this disease, that by antitoxin, requires the patients to be under such constant skilled supervision, as is hardly possible in the cottages of the poor.

Membranous Croup, which is probably a form of Diphtheria, affecting the wind-pipe, was notified and similar precautions taken in 8 cases, of which 6 proved fatal, whilst there were 2 deaths from Croup and Croupous Laryngitis which had not been notified as Membranous Croup.

All were in young children, only 1 having reached the age of five years.

There were 10 notifications of Puerperal Fever, 2 of them in the Union Workhouse in the case of women belonging to other districts. Of the cases belonging to Barnsley notified during the year, only 1 proved fatal, which is far below the usual mortality of the disease, and the rapid convalescence which on visiting the case was frequently found to have taken place, also make it probable that many of them were not what is generally understood by Puerperal Fever.

There were 26 cases of Erysipelas. none of them of importance from a sanitary point of view, though 3 proved fatal.

The remaining 76 were Typhoid or Enteric Fever, of whom 28, or 36·3 per cent. were removed to the Kendray Hospital, but of these, 6 were found not to have Typhoid Fever, but other diseases, 1 being acute Pneumonia, 3 Feverish Colds, and 2 Tubercular Peritonitis, in which last the diagnosis was verified by examination after death.

Amongst those treated at home there were 7 deaths, or at the rate of 11·5 per cent. Amongst the 22 cases of true Typhoid treated in the Hospital, there was 1 death, or 4·5 per cent.

In 6 cases the patients were living in back-to-back houses, in 8 other sanitary defects were discovered, and 1 had come to Barnsley from another district since his illness began.

There was again an undue proportion of cases in streets leading off from Doncaster Road, where there were 11, or 15·7 per cent. of the whole, and in this district it was confined to houses served with the old privies.

Out of the whole number only 4 were in houses served with water-closets, and as now between one-fourth and one-fifth of our population are so provided, there ought to have been in the rest of the town only between 4 and 5 times as many cases, that is from 16 to 20. There were in reality 66, or more than 3 times the due proportion.

Of diseases not under the Notification Act, Measles, which was seriously prevalent in 1895, up to the middle of September, again appeared in epidemic form about the end of January, causing 16 deaths in February, March, and April, whilst Whooping Cough, which not uncommonly becomes specially fatal after a visitation of Measles, perhaps because the last named disease has a weakening effect upon the respiratory mucous membranes, became very prevalent and fatal early in February, and continued so until July.

Diarrhœa, as I have already remarked, was much less fatal in Barnsley than in 1895, owing no doubt to a cooler condition of the subsoil. Of the deaths recorded 21 were

during the period between June 18th and August 29th, when the temperature at a depth of 4 feet was at or about 56° , but there were also 6 deaths between the middle of May and the 10th of June, when, though the air was often hot, the subsoil was not. There were also 5 deaths in September, when the weather was fairly equable and temperate, and 4 in November when it was distinctly cold. Only 6 of these deaths were in houses with water-closets, and of these two were certified to have other diseases, Marasmus and Croup, so that in this disease also an undue proportion fell on the occupants of houses whose inmates had to use the old-fashioned privies.

Before leaving the subject of zymotic diseases, I must report on the working of the Kendray Hospital during the year.

As I anticipated in my report for 1895, there has been a decided increase in the demand for accommodation there, so that no fewer than 293 patients have been admitted, of which 206 have been from Barnsley, and the remainder from other sanitary districts. The majority of them, 236, were sent in for Scarlet Fever, but 56 were for Typhoid or Enteric Fever, and 1 for Small-pox.

So great did the pressure become that, early in September, we were compelled, with your approval, to put Scarlet Fever convalescents in the block intended for Small-pox, which had been empty since May, and has only had 9 patients in it since 1893, and to use it for this purpose until late in December.

In the meantime, temporary wards were provided for any case of Small-pox which might present itself, and some alterations have been made in the administrative block, to give accommodation for the additional nurses, which so large a number of patients, almost all requiring constant attention, required; but when all possible was done, we were barely able to provide bed-rooms for the smallest number of nurses with which it was possible to do the ordinary work, without having any margin for emergencies, such as must from time to time arise, especially in a hospital for infectious diseases.

It being thus obvious that some enlargement of the Hospital had become necessary, you decided to provide it, and at the same time get rid of the undesirable arrangement by which Small-pox patients had occasionally to be treated in a building within 100 yards of those for other diseases, by erecting a special Small-pox Hospital on a site at such a distance from the present Hospital, as the Local Government Board could, under their regulations, approve; and a conference of representatives of the various neighbouring Sanitary Authorities interested, was held on September 16th, at which, after hearing the reasons for the proposed course, an informal approval was expressed, and the conference was adjourned for further consideration. A second meeting will be held within the next day or two, for the discussion of details, and I hope that before the end of the present year, the Hospital will, so far as its accommodation is concerned, be on a more satisfactory footing than ever.

In the meantime, the Hospital continues to be managed by our excellent matron, with all the economy consistent with thorough efficiency. She and the nurses under her superintendence show the greatest anxiety to do whatever is in their power for the patients under their charge, and deserve, and in a great majority of cases receive, the gratitude of those whom they have helped in their hour of trouble, and numerous presents of toys at Christmas, for the children, have also testified to the interest taken in the institution.

During the year, a new steam disinfecting apparatus, on the plan devised by Dr. Thresh, of Chelmsford, has been erected at the Hospital, and all the disinfecting of clothes, bedding, &c., required for the town and district has been done there since.

It is much more satisfactory than anything we have had before, a temperature of 214° to 216° is easily obtained in the middle of several folds of blanket, sufficient to destroy all known disease germs, whilst not injuring ordinary clothing fabrics.

During the year, 1494 articles were stoved and disinfected.

For the disinfection of houses we continue to use the solution of Perchloride of Mercury by means of the Equifex Spray, and find it not only more certainly effective, but also more economical and easier of thorough application than the old-fashioned stoving with sulphur fumes. During the year, 112 houses have been disinfected, and the apparatus has also been used for disinfecting the wards of the Kendray Hospital, before workpeople were admitted for painting, white-washing, &c., or when a ward had to be used for a different disease from that which had previously been treated there.

During the year, as the results of inspection of the different parts of the Borough, 137 notices were issued for the abatement of nuisances, of which 53 were for defective closets, 25 for defective drainage, 18 for over-crowding, 6 for filthy houses, 6 for defects in houses, 6 for faults in sinks or sink-traps, 5 for pigstye and stable nuisances, and 18 for smoke nuisances.

At the end of 1895 there were 10 notices still in hand, 103 were complied with during the year, and 34 notices remained in hand at the end of the year, of which 18 were for smoke.

In 5 cases legal proceedings were taken, of which 1 was for smoke, 2 for slaughtering in unlicensed places, and 2 for exposing for sale meat unfit for food, fines being imposed in the first and last two cases.

There were 12 samples of milk taken and sent to the Analyst, but none of them were of sufficiently poor quality to justify legal proceedings.

The carcases of 73 animals were inspected, of which 23 were destroyed, being found unfit for food.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act, 143 Workshops have been under inspection during the year, also 9 common lodging-houses, 17 slaughter-houses, 19 bakehouses, 46 milk-shops, 35 cowsheds, 2 dairies, 3 canal-boats, and 7 places where offensive trades were carried on.

During the year, 200 yards of main sewerage have been relaid in Boundary Street and Hornby Street, in order to facilitate the substitution in those parts of the Borough, of water-closets for the old-fashioned privies, and it is desirable that yet more should be done in that direction.

From an interesting report, laid before the Town Council of Sunderland, it appears that the average death-rate in towns where the water-carriage system prevails is 2·4 per thousand lower than in those where privy-closets preponderate, and that in particular the deaths from Typhoid Fever and Diarrhoea are in the former about half what they are in the latter, whilst there is also an important saving in the cost of scavenging.

Consequently, 10 or 12 of the most important towns still under the privy system, have made arrangements for bearing part of the cost of the conversion, and a similar course is advised in the case of Sunderland, where it is calculated that the saving in scavenging would amount to some thousands of pounds.

The waste-water closets already introduced here have on the whole worked satisfactorily, though some trouble has been given by improper articles being thrown into the pans, causing obstruction of the drains. In the latest form of the closet an improvement has been introduced to prevent this, and with proper manholes in addition, having less delicate machinery, and not being affected by ordinary frosts, they are more easily kept in order than ordinary water-closets, which so far as cleanliness is concerned, some of the newest forms very closely resemble.

In other respects the sanitary arrangements of the Borough of Barnsley may be considered to be satisfactory. You have long had an excellent supply of water, pure and soft, and yet, thanks to the the precautions taken, free from dangerous action on lead, and the Act of Parliament obtained during the past year secures you for many years to come against any deficiency in quantity. Your system of sewers is practically complete, and is being extended as new streets are made, and all the sewage is properly disposed of on land.

On the other hand there are a certain number of back-to-back houses and badly-ventilated courts, on which I hope to present a special report during the course of the present year, but the majority of the houses occupied by the working classes are of modern construction and capable of being made fairly satisfactory habitations if not over-crowded, as they too often are, but a larger number of new houses having been built in 1896 than in any previous year, there is probably now less over-crowding than usual.

So far as the prevalence of disease is concerned, the condition of the Borough at the end of the year may be pronounced to have been more favourable than usual. With the exception of 2 deaths from the consequences of attacks of Scarlet Fever from 6 to 8 weeks before, there were no deaths in December from any form of zymotic disease. There was only 1 case of Typhoid Fever notified during the month, and only 1 of Diphtheria. The cases of Scarlet Fever were also less numerous, though they became more frequent when the holidays in the elementary schools came to an end in January, and we have completed the first month of the new year with, in spite of the severe weather, the lowest death-rate (14.35) that I have had to record since September, and the highest birth-rate (41.11) since January, 1894.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

MICHL. THOS SADLER, M.D., Lond.,

Barnsley, Feb. 9th, 1897.

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Estimated Population and number of Births and Deaths in the Borough of Barnsley in the years 1887—1896 inclusive, the number of deaths being corrected by deducting those in Public Institutions belonging to other Sanitary Districts, and adding those in the Kendray Hospital belonging to Barnsley.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1896	40130	1402	793
1895	39520	1459	944
1894	38535	1400	617
1893	37630	1538	851
1892	36700	1446	763
1891	35427	1447	923
1890	34610	1295	746
1889	33545	1208	705
1888	32500	1204	701
1887	32000	1203	723

TABLE II

Annual Birth-rate and Death-rate amongst Children and Infants, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions, and Zymotic Death-rate in Barnsley in the 10 years—1887 to 1896 inclusive

YEAR	Annual Rate of Deaths per 1000 persons living.	Annual Rate of Births per 1000 Persons living.	Percentage of Deaths under one year to total Deaths	Deaths under one year per 1000 Births.	Percentage of Deaths under five years to total Deaths	Percentage of Deaths in Public Institutions.	Zymotic Death-rate.
1896	19.76	34.93	32.66	184.73	51.07	12.15	3.66
1895	23.86	33.66	34.35	230.30	55.41	11.97	1.86
1894	15.98	36.33	31.66	142.10	43.63	16.66	4.80
1893	22.61	40.87	32.21	184.60	48.63	10.56	1.96
1892	20.79	39.12	29.62	165.90	42.59	15.18	4.37
1891	26.05	40.84	31.02	204.50	49.79	10.37	2.19
1890	21.26	37.41	29.80	180.60	43.18	14.01	2.92
1889	21.04	36.95	27.92	173.80	47.07	9.07	3.56
1888	21.56	37.10	29.70	184.30	48.32	13.78	4.09
1887	22.59	37.59	27.23	179.50	41.23	16.77	
Average for 10 yrs. 1887-1896	22.488	37.564	30.054	185.25	46.857	13.078	3.851

Causes of Death at different ages in

DISEASES.	Under 1 year.	1—2	2—5	5—
Scarlet Fever	1	4	2	
Measles.....	3	9	6	
Whooping Cough	22	17	7	
Fever .....	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Malignant Sore Throat	...	...	5	
Diarrhœa	36	2	...	
Croup.. ..	...	2	5	..
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	..
Influenza .....	..	...	...	..
Erysipelas.....	1	...	1	..
Pyæmia, Septicæmia & Blood Poisoning	1	...	...	..
Intemperance.....	...	...	...	..
Syphilis	8	...	...	..
Acute Rheumatism .....	...	...	1	..
Cancer .....	...	...	...	..
Phthisis	6	7	4	..
Marasmus and Atrophy.....	14	2	1	..
Diabetes .....	...	...	...	..
Diseases of the Nervous System.....	37	17	8	9
Diseases of the Digestive System.....	11	5	2	..
Diseases of the Urinary & Generative System	2	...	1	..
Diseases of the Heart .....	...	...	...	..
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy ...	60	25	10	8
Joint Diseases and Spinal Caries .....	...	...	...	1
Gangrene and other diseases	1	...	...	..
Child-birth.....	...	...	...	..
Premature Birth & Congenital Debility	49	...	...	..
Old Age .....	...	...	...	..
Injuries.....	5	...	3	..
Imperfectly described	2	...	...	..
TOTALS	259	90	56	44

Wardship of Barnsley in the Year 1896.

25	25—	30—	40—	50—65	65—	70—	80—	Totals.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8
	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	41
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7
	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	..	...	1	2	...	1	...	5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	1	...	..	..	1	...	...	4
	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	...	1	11	7	2	3	1	25
	7	7	11	9	3	1	...	72
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	6
	1	3	4	18	5	17	1	124
	1	...	3	7	3	2	1	38
	...	4	4	12	2	4	...	33
	...	3	10	5	8	12	6	47
	5	8	7	22	9	10	1	164
	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	3
	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	6
	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
	...	...	...	...	4	15	11	30
	1	6	2	6	1	2	...	37
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	18	39	57	93	42	70	21	823

TABLE IV.

Showing the Mortality from certain Classes of Disease and the proportion of that Mortality and the estimated population and to each 1000 Deaths in the year 1896

Class of Diseases.	Total Deaths	Deaths per 1000 Persons living.	Proportion of Deaths to each 1000 Deaths.
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	147	3·663	185·37
Zymotic Diseases, including Membranous Croup	154	3·837	194·19
Pleurisy, Bronchitis and Pneumonia	164	4·08	206·81
Phthisis	72	1·79	90·79

TABLE V.

Shewing the Number of Deaths from each of the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases in the Eleven Years 1886 to 1896, omitting cases from other Sanitary Districts, but including deaths from Barnsley in the Kendray Hospital.

Diseases.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Average number of Deaths for 10 years.	Deaths in 1896.	Proportion per 1000 Deaths from all causes.		Zymotic Death rates
													<i>a</i> For preceding 10 Years	<i>b</i> In 1896.	
Small-Pox.....	1		2				2	3			·8		1·02		
Measles	46	3	62	8	1	78	6	39		54	29·7	19	38·12	23·96	·
Scarlet Fever.	48	57	16	8	2	9	9	20	11	16	19·6	24	25·15	30·26	·
Diphtheria.....	5	5	5	15	23	9	3	3	4	7	7·9	8	10·14	10·09	·
Whooping Cough	32	9	2	30	9	34	21	4	1	17	15·6	48	20·02	60·53	1·
Enteric Fever.	10	10	6	3	7	3	3	36	20	26	12·4	7	15·91	8·83	·
Diarrhoea	53	47	23	34	32	22	28	76	36	134	48·5	41	62·25	51·70	1·
TOTALS.....	195	131	116	98	74	155	72	181	72	254	134·5	147	172·61	185·37	3·0

TABLE VI.—New Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during each Month of 1896, classified according to Diseases and Ages.

		Small-pox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup.	Enteric or Typhoid.	PuerperalFever	Erysipelas	Removed to Kendray Hosp.		
									Small-pox	Scarlt'Fever	Enteric Fev.
JANUARY—											
Under 5 years	...	...	14	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
5 upwards	...	...	19	...	...	7	2	3	...	7	4
FEBRUARY—											
Under 5 years	...	...	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	1
5 upwards	...	...	11	...	1	8	1	2	...	8	4
MARCH—											
Under 5 years	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
5 upwards	...	...	5	1	...	2	2	1	..	3	...
APRIL—											
Under 5 years	..	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	...
5 upwards	...	1	13	1	...	1	...	3	1	7	...
MAY—											
Under 5 years	...	...	8	...	...	...	.	...	...	2	...
5 upwards	...	...	17	4	...	3	2	1	...	11	1
JUNE—											
Under 5	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	...
5 upwards	...	...	7	4	...	...	1	1	..	5	...
JULY—											
Under 5	...	...	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	...
5 upwards	...	...	18	2	...	7	1	3	...	11	3
AUGUST—											
Under 5	...	...	17	4	1	1	...	...	...	10	...
5 upwards	...	...	26	3	...	12	...	3	...	11	5
SEPTEMBER—											
Under 5	...	...	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
5 upwards	...	...	21	4	...	11	...	4	...	13	4
OCTOBER—											
Under 5	..	..	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
5 upwards	...	...	23	6	..	9	1	...	...	19	2
NOVEMBER—											
Under 5	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	1
5 upwards	...	...	16	4	...	7	...	1	...	8	3
DECEMBER—											
Under 5	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
5 upwards	...	..	16	1	...	1	...	2	...	9	...
Totals											
Totals	Under 5	...	135	12	7	8	...	2	...	60	2
	5 upwds	1	192	32	1	68	10	24	1	112	26

TABLE VII.—Births and Deaths Registered; Deaths under 12 months; and Number of Deaths from various causes in each month of the year 1896; and Deaths in Public Institutions.

1896.	Births	Deaths	Deaths under 12 months.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Croup	Enteric Fever	Diarrhoea	Measles	Whoop'g Cough	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & Pleurisy.	Influenza	Phthisis	In Public Institutions.
January	115	70	23	4	...	1	1	2	...	1	13	1	7	11
February	105	81	17	...	...	1	1	1	5	11	23	2	5	8
March	119	94	33	1	2	2	1	1	7	11	23	...	3	11
April.....	128	74	19	3	...	...	...	1	4	6	10	...	9	9
May	98	74	25	6	1	...	...	4	...	11	10	...	9	13
June... ..	121	58	12	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	8	...	9	4
July	120	61	26	...	...	1	2	11	...	2	10	...	2	4
August.....	114	64	23	2	2	1	...	10	1	1	13	...	6	6
September....	114	47	17	2	...	...	1	5	1	1	3	...	3	6
October.....	130	65	14	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	11	1	3	9
November.....	115	65	23	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	17	1	8	10
December.....	123	70	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	8	9

TABLE VIII.
Temperature and Rainfall in Barnsley in 1896.

Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Days on which 50° was reached.	Days on which 4 ft. earth ther. reg. 56° or more	Days on which 70° was reached.	Days of Frost.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount in Inches.
January	52°	28°	4	...	...	7	12	·47
February.....	53	25	7	...	...	9	7	·88
March.....	57	31	14	...	...	1	24	2·56
April.....	61	33	23	...	...	...	14	1·13
May.....	76	35	31	...	5	...	6	·54
June.....	79	48	30	8	15	...	16	4·73
July	82	47	31	24	15	...	12	·91
August	69	44	31	27	...	..	16	1·69
September....	66	40	30	...	...	...	26	5·26
October.....	62	32	13	..	...	1	28	3·67
November.....	50	26	1	...	...	5	12	1·24
December.....	53	25	4	...	...	9	23	2·78
TOTALS			219	59	35	32	196	25·86
Average previous 25 yrs.			217		34	34	186	27·32

TABLE IX.

Sanitary Work during the Year 1896.

Notices issued for the Sanitary Amendment of Houses and Premises	137
Abated without Legal Proceedings	102
In hand, December 31st, 1896 (of which 18 were for Smoke Nuisances.)	34
Waste-water Closets substituted for Old Privies	25
,, built for new Property	189
Old Privies altered	63
Cases of Infectious Disease reported and visited	492
Admitted to Kendray Hospital from all Districts	293
,, ,,, from Barnsley	201
Small-pox	1
Scarlet Fever	236
Enteric Fever	56
Carcases of Animals Inspected	73
,, ,,, Destroyed	23
Legal Proceedings taken	3
Houses Disinfected	112
Articles Disinfected	1494

